Cebuano language

The **Cebuano language** (/sɛˈbwɑːnoʊ/), colloquially referred to by most of its speakers simply as **Bisaya/Binisaya**[8] is an Austronesian language spoken in the southern Philippines, namely in Central Visayas, western parts of Eastern Visayas and on the majority of Mindanao. The language originates from the island of Cebu, and is spoken primarily by various Visayan ethnolinguistic groups who are native to those areas, mainly the Cebuanos.[9] While Filipino (Tagalog) has the largest number of speakers of Philippine languages, Cebuano had the largest native language-speaking population in the Philippines until about the 1980s.[10] It is by far the most widely spoken of the Visayan languages, which are in turn part of the wider Philippine languages.

The English translation is *Visayan,* which should not be confused with other Visayan languages.

It is the *lingua franca* of the Central Visayas, western parts of Eastern Visayas, some western parts of Palawan and most parts of Mindanao. The name Cebuano is derived from the island of Cebu, which is the *Urheimat* or origin of the language.[11][12] Cebuano is also the prime language in Western Leyte, noticeably in Ormoc and other municipalities surrounding the city, though most of the residents in the area name the Cebuano language by their own demonyms such as "Ormocanon" in Ormoc and "Albuerahanon" in Albuera.[13] Cebuano is given the ISO 639-2 three-letter code **ceb**, but has no ISO 639-1 two-letter code. The Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino, the official regulating body of Philippine languages, spells the name of the language as **Sebwano**. Cebuano and its dialects (including Boholano) are also sometimes referred to as **Cebuan** (/sɛˈbuːən/ *seh-BOO-ən*), especially in linguistics, where it is one of the five primary branches of the Visayan languages.[14]

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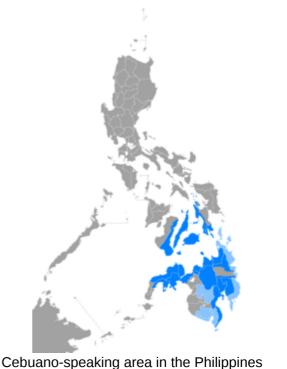| Cebuano		
Cebuan,[1] Sebwano,[2] Visayan		
Sugbuanon, *Bisayâ*, *Bisayâng Sugbuanon*, *Sinugbuanong Binisayâ*, *Sinibwano*		
Pronunciation	/sɛˈbwɑːnoʊ/[3][4][5]	
Native to	Philippines	
Region	Central Visayas, eastern Negros Occidental, western parts of Eastern Visayas, and most parts of Mindanao	
Ethnicity	Cebuano	
Native speakers	16 million (2005)[6]	
Language family	Austronesian	
	▪ Malayo-Polynesian	
	▪ Philippine	
	▪ Greater Central Philippine	
	▪ Central Philippine	
	▪ Visayan	
	▪ **Cebuano**	
Dialects	Standard Cebuano (Cebu province dialect); Urban Cebuano (Metro Cebu dialect); Negrense Cebuano (Negros Oriental dialect); Boholano Cebuano; Leyteño Cebuano (Kana);	

	Mindanao Cebuano (includes Davaoeño Cebuano)
Writing system	Latin (Cebuano alphabet) Cebuano Braille Baybayin or originally known as Badlit (historical)
Official status	
Recognised minority language in	🇵🇭 Philippines
Regulated by	Visayan Academy of Arts and Letters Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino
Language codes	
ISO 639-2	ceb (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?code_ID=77)
ISO 639-3	ceb
Glottolog	cebu1242 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/cebu1242)[7]

Distribution

Cebuano is spoken in the provinces of Cebu, Bohol, Siquijor, Negros Oriental, northeastern Negros Occidental, (as well as the municipality of Hinoba-an and the cities of Kabankalan and Sipalay to a great extent, alongside Ilonggo), southern Masbate, many portions of Leyte, Biliran, parts of Samar, and most parts of Mindanao, the second largest island of the Philippines.[11] Furthermore, "a large portion of the urban population of Zamboanga, Davao, Surigao and Cotabato is Cebuano speaking".[11] Some dialects of Cebuano have different names for the language. Cebuano speakers from Cebu are mainly called "Cebuano" while those from Bohol are "Boholano". Cebuano speakers in Leyte identify their dialect as *Kanâ* meaning *that* (Leyte Cebuano or Leyteño). Speakers in Mindanao and Luzon refer to the language simply as *Binisaya* or *Bisaya*.[13]

Nomenclature

Cebuano-speaking area in the Philippines

In common or everyday parlance, especially by those speakers from outside of the island of Cebu, Cebuano is more often referred to as *Bisaya*. *Bisaya*, however, may become a source of confusion as many other Visayan languages may also be referred to as *Bisaya* even though they are not mutually intelligible with speakers of what is referred to by linguists as Cebuano. Cebuano in this sense applies to all speakers of vernaculars mutually intelligible with the vernaculars of Cebu island, regardless of origin or location, as well as to the language they speak.

The term *Cebuano* (itself part of the Spanish colonial heritage, from "Cebu"+"*ano*", a Latinate calque) has garnered some objections. For example, generations of Cebuano speakers in northern Mindanao (Dipolog, Dapitan, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental together with coastal areas of Butuan) say that their ancestry traces back to Cebuano speakers native to their place and not from immigrants or settlers from the Visayas. Furthermore, they ethnically refer to themselves as *Bisaya* and not Cebuano, and their language as *Binisaya*.[15]

History

Cebuano originates from the island of Cebu.[12] The language "has spread from its base in Cebu" to nearby islands[12] and also Bohol, eastern Negros, western and southern parts of Leyte and most parts of Mindanao, especially the northern, southern, and eastern parts of the large island.[11]

Cebuano was first documented in a list of vocabulary compiled by Antonio Pigafetta, an Italian explorer who was part of and documented Ferdinand Magellan's 1521 expedition.[16] Spanish missionaries started to write in the language during the early 18th century. As a result of the eventual 300-year Spanish colonial period, Cebuano contains many words of Spanish origin.

While there is evidence of a pre-Spanish writing system for the language, its use appears to have been sporadic. Spaniards recorded the Visayan script[17] which was called *Kudlit-kabadlit* by the natives.[18] The colonists erroneously called the ancient Filipino script "Tagalog letters", regardless of the language for which it was used. This script died out by the 17th century as it was gradually supplanted by the Latin script.

The language was heavily influenced by the Spanish language during the period of colonialism from 1565 to 1898. With the arrival of Spanish colonists, for example, a Latin-based writing system was introduced alongside a number of Spanish loanwords.[19] Due to the influence of the Spanish language, the number of vowel sounds also increased from three to five.

Phonology

Vowels

Below is the vowel system of Cebuano with their corresponding letter representation in angular brackets:[15][20][21]

Table of vowel phonemes of Standard Cebuano

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i ⟨i⟩		u ⟨u⟩
Mid	ɛ ⟨e⟩		o ⟨o⟩
Open		a ⟨a⟩	

- /a/ an open front unrounded vowel similar to English "f**a**ther"
- /ɛ/ an open-mid front unrounded vowel similar to English "b**e**d"
- /i/ a close front unrounded vowel similar to English "mach**i**ne"
- /o/ a close-mid back rounded vowel similar to English "f**o**rty"
- /u/ a close back rounded vowel similar to English "fl**u**te"

Sometimes, ⟨a⟩ may also be pronounced as the open-mid back unrounded vowel /ʌ/ (as in English "g**u**t"); ⟨e⟩ or ⟨i⟩ as the near-close near-front unrounded vowel /ɪ/ (as in English "b**i**t"); and ⟨o⟩ or ⟨u⟩ as the open-mid back rounded vowel /ɔ/ (as in English "th**ou**ght") or the near-close near-back rounded vowel /ʊ/ (as in English "h**oo**k").[15]

During the precolonial and Spanish period, Cebuano had only three vowel phonemes: /a/, /i/ and /u/. This was later expanded to five vowels with the introduction of Spanish. As a consequence, the vowels ⟨o⟩ or ⟨u⟩, as well as ⟨e⟩ or ⟨i⟩, are still mostly allophones. They can be freely switched with each other without losing their meaning (free variation); though it may sound strange to a native listener, depending on their dialect. The vowel ⟨a⟩ has no variations, though it can be pronounced subtly differently, as either /a/ or /ʌ/ (and very rarely as /ɔ/ immediately after the consonant /w/). Loanwords, however, are usually more conservative in their orthography and pronunciation (e.g. *dyip*, "jeepney" from English "jeep", will never be written or spoken as *dyep*).[15][22]

Consonants

For Cebuano consonants, all the stops are unaspirated. The velar nasal /ŋ/ occurs in all positions, including at the beginning of a word (e.g. *ngano*, "why"). The glottal stop /ʔ/ is most commonly encountered in between two vowels, but can also appear in all positions.[15]

Like in Tagalog, glottal stops are usually not indicated in writing. When indicated, it is commonly written as a hyphen or an apostrophe if the glottal stop occurs in the middle of the word (e.g. *to-o* or *to'o*, "right"). More formally, when it occurs at the end of the word, it is indicated by a circumflex accent if both a stress and a glottal stop occurs at the final vowel (e.g. *basâ*, "wet"); or a grave accent if the glottal stop occurs at the final vowel, but the stress occurs at the penultimate syllable (e.g. *batà*, "child").[23][24][25]

Below is a chart of Cebuano consonants with their corresponding letter representation in parentheses:[15][20][21][26]

	Bilabial	Dental	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ⟨m⟩	n̪ ⟨n⟩		ŋ ⟨ng⟩	
Stop	p ⟨p⟩ b ⟨b⟩	t̪ ⟨t⟩ d̪ ⟨d⟩		k ⟨k⟩ g ⟨g⟩	ʔ (see text)
Fricative		s̪ ⟨s⟩			h ⟨h⟩
Affricate					
Approximant (Lateral)			j ⟨y⟩	w ⟨w⟩	
		l̪ ⟨l⟩			
Rhotic		ɾ̪~r̪ ⟨r⟩			

In certain dialects, /l/ ⟨l⟩ may be interchanged with /w/ ⟨w⟩ in between vowels and vice versa depending on the following conditions:[15]

- If ⟨l⟩ is in between ⟨a⟩ and ⟨u⟩/⟨o⟩, the vowel succeeding ⟨l⟩ is usually (but not always) dropped (e.g. *lalum*, "deep", becomes *lawum* or *lawm*).
- If ⟨l⟩ is in between ⟨u⟩/⟨o⟩ and ⟨a⟩, it is the vowel that is preceding ⟨l⟩ that is instead dropped (e.g. *bulan*, "moon", becomes *buwan* or *bwan*)
- If ⟨l⟩ is in between two like vowels, the ⟨l⟩ may be dropped completely and the vowel lengthened. For example, *dala* ("bring"), becomes *da* (/d̪aː/); and *tulod* ("push") becomes *tud* (/t̪uːd̪/).[15] Except if the l is in between closed syllables or is in the beginning of the penultimate syllable; in which case, the ⟨l⟩ is dropped along with one of the vowels, and no lengthening occurs. For example, *kalatkat*, "climb", becomes *katkat* (/ˈkatkat/ not /ˈkaːtkat/).

A final ⟨l⟩ can also be replaced with ⟨w⟩ in certain areas in Bohol (e.g. *tambal*, "medicine", becomes *tambaw*). In very rare cases in Cebu, ⟨l⟩ may also be replaced with ⟨y⟩ in between the vowels ⟨a⟩ and ⟨e⟩/⟨i⟩ (e.g. *tingali*, "maybe", becomes *tingayi*).[15]

In some parts of Bohol and Southern Leyte, /j/ ⟨y⟩ is also often replaced with d͡ʒ ⟨j/dy⟩ when it is in the beginning of a syllable (e.g. *kalayo*, "fire", becomes *kalajo*). It can also happen even if the ⟨y⟩ is at the final position of the syllable and the word, but only if it is moved to the initial position by the addition of the affix -*a*. For example, *baboy* ("pig") can not become *baboj*, but *baboya* can become *baboja*.[15]

All of the above substitutions are considered allophonic and do not change the meaning of the word.[15]

In rarer instances, the consonant ⟨d⟩ might also be replaced with ⟨r⟩ when it is in between two vowels (e.g. Boholano *ido* for standard Cebuano *iro*, "dog"), but ⟨d⟩ and ⟨r⟩ are not considered allophones,[15] though they may have been in the past.[27]

Stress

Stress accent is phonemic, so that *dapít* (adverb) means "near to a place," while *dāpit* (noun) means "place." *dū-ol* (verb) means "come near," while *du-ól* (adverb) means "near" or "close by."

Grammar

Vocabulary

Cebuano is a member of the Philippine languages. Early trade contact resulted in a large number of older loan words from other languages being embedded in Cebuano, like Sanskrit (e.g. *sangka*, "fight" and *bahandi*, "wealth", from Sanskrit *sanka* and *bhānda* respectively), and Arabic (e.g. *salámat*, "thanks"; *hukom* or *hukm*, "judge").[28]

It has also been influenced by thousands of words from Spanish, such as *kurus* [*cruz*] (cross), *swerte* [*suerte*] ("luck"), *gwapa* [*guapa*], ("beautiful"), *merkado* [*mercado*] ("market") and *brilyante* [*brillante*] ("brilliant"). It has several hundred loan words from English as well, which are altered to conform to the limited phonemic inventory of Cebuano: *brislit* (bracelet), *hayskul* (high school), *syáping* (shopping), *bakwit* (evacuate), and *dráyber* (driver). However, today, it is more common for Cebuanos to spell out those words in their original English form rather than with spelling that might conform to Cebuano standards.

Phrases

A few common phrases in Cebuano include:[29]

- How are you? (used as a greeting) - *Kumusta?*
- Good morning - *Maayong buntag*
- Good afternoon (specifically at 12:00 Noon up to 12:59 PM) - *Maayong udto*
- Good afternoon - *Maayong hapon*
- Good evening - *Maayong gabii*
- Good bye - *Ayo-ayo* ("Take care", formal), *Adios* (rare), *Babay* (informal, corruption of "Goodbye"), *Amping* ("Take care"), *Hangtud sa sunod nga higayon* ("Until next time")
- Thank you - *Salamat*
- Many thanks! - *Daghang Salamat*
- Thank you very much! - *Daghang kaayong salamat*
- You're welcome - *Wala'y sapayan*
- Do not (imperative) - *Ayaw*
- Don't know - *Ambot*
- Yes - *O*
- Maybe - *Tingali*, *Basin*
- No [30][31]

    - *Dili* - for future verb negation ("will not", "does/do not", "not going to"); and negation of identity, membership, property, relation, or position ("[he/she/it/this/that] is not")
    - *Wala* - for past and progressive verb negation ("have not", "did not"); and to indicate the absence of ("none", "nothing", "not have", "there is not")

- Who - *Kinsa*
- What - *Unsa*
- Where

    - *dein* - where (past)
    - *Ása* - where (present)
- Which - *Hain*
- When - *Kanus-a*
- How - *Giunsa*

Dialects

The de facto Standard Cebuano dialect (sometimes referred to as General Cebuano) is derived from the conservative Sialo vernacular spoken in southeastern Cebu (also known as the Sialo dialect or the Carcar-Dalaguete dialect). It first gained prominence due to its adoption by the Catholic Church as the standard for written Cebuano. It retains the intervocalic /l/.[15] In contrast, the Urban Cebuano dialect spoken by people in Metro Cebu and surrounding areas is characterized by /l/ elision and heavily contracted words and phrases.[15] For example, *waláy problema* ("no problem") in Standard Cebuano can become *way 'blema* in Urban Cebuano.

Colloquialisms can also be used to determine the regional origin of the speaker. Cebuano-speaking people from Cagayan de Oro and Dumaguete, for example, say *chada* or *tsada*/*patsada* (roughly translated to the English colloquialism "awesome")[32] and people from Davao City say *atchup* which also translated to the

same English context;[33] meanwhile Cebuanos from Cebu on the other hand say *nindot* or, sometimes, *aníndot*. However, this word is also commonly used in the same context in other Cebuano-speaking regions, in effect making this word not only limited in use to Cebu.

There is no standardized orthography for Cebuano, but spelling in print usually follow the pronunciation of Standard Cebuano, regardless of how it is actually spoken by the speaker. For example, *baláy* ("house") is pronounced /baˈl̪aɪ/ in Standard Cebuano and is thus spelled "baláy", even in Urban Cebuano where it is actually pronounced /ˈbaɪ/.[15]

Cebuano is spoken natively over a large area of the Philippines and thus has numerous regional dialects. It can vary significantly in terms of lexicon and phonology depending on where it is spoken.[15] Increasing usage of spoken English (being the primary language of commerce and education in the Philippines) has also led to the introduction of new pronunciations and spellings of old Cebuano words. Code-switching forms of English and Bisaya (Bislish) are also common among the educated younger generations.[34][35]

There are four main dialectal groups within Cebuano aside from the Standard Cebuano and Urban Cebuano. They are as follows:[36][37][38][39]

Boholano Cebuano

The Boholano dialect of Bohol shares many similarities with the southern form of the standard Cebuano dialect. It is also spoken in some parts of Siquijor. Boholano, especially as spoken in central Bohol, can be distinguished from other Cebuano variants by a few phonetic changes:

- The semivowel *y* is pronounced [dʒ]: *iya* is pronounced [iˈdʒa];
- *Ako* is pronounced as [aˈho];
- Intervocalic *l* is occasionally pronounced as [w] when following *u* or *o*: *kulang* is pronounced as [ˈkuwaŋ] (the same as Metro Cebu dialect).

Leyteño Cebuano

Southern Kana

Southern Kana is a dialect of both southern Leyte and Southern Leyte provinces; it is closest to the Mindanao Cebuano dialect at the southern area and northern Cebu dialect at the northern boundaries. Both North and South Kana are subgroups of Leyteño dialect. Both of these dialects are spoken in western and central Leyte and in the southern province, but the Boholano is more concentrated in Maasin City.

Northern Kana

North Kana (found in the northern part of Leyte), is closest to the variety of the language spoken in northern part of Leyte, and shows significant influence from Waray-Waray, quite notably in its pace which speakers from Cebu find very fast, and its more mellow tone (compared to the urban Cebu City dialect, which Kana speakers find "rough"). A distinguishing feature of this dialect is the reduction of /A/ prominent, but an often unnoticed feature of this dialect is the labialisation of /n/ and /ŋ/ into /m/, when these phonemes come before /p/ /b/ and /m/, velarisation of /m/ and /n/ into /ŋ/ before /k/ /ɡ/ and /ŋ/, and the dentalisation of /ŋ/ and /m/ into /n/ before /t/, /d/ and /n/ and sometimes, before vowels and other consonants as well.

Sugbu	Kana	Waray	English
Kan-on	Luto	Lutô	Cooked rice/maize
Kini/kiri	Kiri/kini	Ini	This
Kana	Kara'/kana	Iton	That
Dinhi/Diri	ari/dinhi/diri	Didi/Ngadi/Aadi/Dinhi	Here
Diha/Dinha	Dira/diha/dinha	Dida/Ngada/Aada	There
Bas/Balas	Bas/Balas	Baras	Soil/Sand
Alsa	Arsa	Alsa	To lift
Bulsa	Bursa	Bulsa	Pocket

Mindanao Cebuano

This is the variety of Cebuano spoken throughout most of Mindanao and it is the standard dialect of Cebuano in Northern Mindanao.

Local historical sources found in Cagayan de Oro indicates the early presence of Cebuano Visayans in the Misamis-Agusan coastal areas and their contacts with the Lumads and peoples of the Rajahnate of Butuan. Lumads refer to these Visayan groups as "Dumagat" ("people of the sea") as they came in the area seaborne. It became the lingua franca of precolonial Visayan settlers and native Lumads of the area, and particularly of the ancient Rajahnate of Butuan where Butuanon, a Southern Visayan language, was also spoken. Cebuano influence in Lumad languages around the highlands of Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon was furthered with the influx of Cebuano Visayan laborers and conscripts of the Spaniards from Cebuano areas of Visayas (particularly from Bohol) during the colonial period around the present-day region of Northern Mindanao. It has spread west towards the Zamboanga Peninsula, east towards Caraga, and south towards Bukidnon, Cotabato and the Davao Region in the final years of Spanish colonial rule.

Similar to the Sialo dialect of southeastern Cebu, it is distinctive in retaining /l/ sounds, long since considered archaic in Urban Cebuano. For example: *bulan* instead of *buwan* ("moon" or "month"), *dalunggan* instead of *dunggan* (ear), and *halang* instead of *hang* ("spicy").

Due to the influx of migrants (mostly from Western Visayas and Leyte) during the promotion of settlement in the highlands of Central Mindanao in the 1930s, vocabulary from other Visayan languages (predominantly Hiligaynon and Waray-Waray) have also been incorporated into Mindanao Cebuano. For example, the Hiligaynon *sábat* ("reply") is commonly used alongside Cebuano *tubag*, *bulig* alongside *tábang* ("help"), and Waray *lutô* alongside *kan-on* ("cooked rice"). Though, these influences are only limited to the speakers along the port area and Hiligaynon-speaking communities.

Davaoeño Cebuano

A branch of Mindanao Cebuano in Davao is also known as Davaoeño (not to be confused with the Davao variant of Chavacano which is called "Castellano Abakay"). Like the Cebuano-speakers of Luzon (Luzon Cebuano dialect), it contains some Tagalog vocabulary to a greater extent. Its grammar is somewhat in between the original Cebuano language and the Luzon Cebuano dialect. However, speakers from Davao City nowadays exhibits stronger Tagalog influence in their speech by substituting most Cebuano words with Tagalog ones. One characteristic is the practice of saying *atà*, derived from Tagalog *yatà* to denote uncertainty of a speaker's any aforementioned statements. For instance, *"To-a man atà sa baláy si Manuel"* instead of *"To-a man tingáli sa baláy si Manuel"*. However, the word *atà* exists in Cebuano though it means " squid ink" (atà sa nukos).

Other examples include: *Nibabâ ko sa dyip sa kanto, tapos miulî ko sa among baláy* ("I got off the jeepney at the street corner, and then I went home") instead of *Nináug ko sa dyip sa kanto, dayon miulî ko sa among baláy*. The words *babâ* and *naug* mean "to disembark" or "to go down", while *tapos* and *dayon* mean "then"; the former is Tagalog, and the latter Cebuano. It also sometimes add some Bagobo and Mansakan vocabulary, like: *Madayaw nga adlaw, amigo, kamusta ka?* ("Good day, friend, how are you?", literally "Good morning/afternoon") rather than *"Maayo nga adlaw, amigo, kamusta ka?"* The words *madayaw* and *maayo* mean "good"; the former is Bagobo, and the latter Cebuano.

Negrense Cebuano

The Cebuano dialect in Negros is somewhat similar to the Standard Cebuano (spoken by the majority of the provincial areas of Cebu), with distinct Hiligaynon influences. It is distinctive in retaining /l/ sounds and longer word forms as well. It is the primary dialectal language of the entire province of Negros Oriental and northeastern parts of Negros Occidental (while the majority of the latter province and its bordered areas speaks Hiligaynon/Ilonggo), as well as some parts of Siquijor. Examples of Negrense Cebuano's distinction from other Cebuano dialects is the usage of the word *maot* instead of *batî* ("ugly"), *alálay*, *kalálag* instead of *kalag-kalag* (Halloween), *kabaló/kahíbaló* and *kaágo/kaántigo* instead of *kabawó/kahíbawó* ("know").

Other dialects

Luzon Cebuano

There is no specific Luzon dialect, as speakers of Cebuano in Luzon come from many different regions in Central Visayas and Mindanao. Cebuano-speaking people from Luzon in Visayas can be easily recognized primarily by their vocabulary which incorporates Tagalog words. Their accents and some aspects of grammar can also sometimes exhibit Tagalog influence. The dialect is sometimes colloquially known as "Bisalog" (a portmanteau of Tagalog and Binisaya).

Saksak Sinagol

The term saksak sinagol in context means "a collection of miscellaneous things" and literally "inserted mixture", thus those other few Cebuano-influenced regions that have a variety of regional languages uses this term to refer to their dialect with considerable incorporated Cebuano words. Example of these regions are places likes those in Masbate.

Examples

Numbers

Cebuano uses two numeral systems:
The **native system** (currently) is mostly used in counting the number of things, animate and inanimate, e.g. the number of horses, houses.
The **spanish-derived** system, on the other hand, is exclusively applied in monetary terminology and is also commonly used in counting from 11 and above.

Number	Native Cebuano	Spanish-derived
0	walà	nulo, sero
1	usá	uno
2	duhá	dos
3	tuló	tres
4	upát	kwatro
5	limá	singko
6	unóm	says (sáyis)
7	pitó	site (siyéte)
8	waló	otso
9	siyám	nuybe (nuwébe)
10	napulò, pulò	dyes (diyés)
11	napúlog usá	onse
12	napúlog duhá	dose
13	napúlog tuló	trese
14	napúlog upát	katórse
15	napúlog limá	kinse
16	napúlog unóm	disesáys (diyésesáyis)
17	napúlog pitó	disesite
18	napúlog waló	diseotso
19	napúlog siyám	disenuybe
20	kawháan (kaduháan)	baynte (beyínte)
21	kawháag usá	baynte uno
22	kawháag duhá	baynte dos
23	kawháag tuló	baynte tres
24	kawháag upát	baynte kwatro
25	kawháag limá	bayntsingko (bayntesingko)
30	katló-an (katuló-an)	traynta (treyínta)
40	kap-atan (kaupátan)	kwarénta
50	kalím-an (kalimá-an)	singkwénta
60	kan-uman (ka-unóman)	saysénta (sesénta)
70	kapitó-an	seténta
80	kawaló-an	otsénta
90	kasiyáman	nobénta
100	usá ka gatós	siyén, sento (siyénto)
200	duhá ka gatós	doséntos (dosiyéntos)
300	tuló ka gatós	treséntos (tresiyéntos)
400	upát ka gatós	kwatroséntos (kwatrosiyéntos)

500	limá ka gatós	kinéntos (kiniyéntos)
1,000	usá ka libo	mil
5,000	limá ka libo	singko mil
10,000	usá ka laksà, napulò ka libo	dyes mil
50,000	limá ka laksà, kalím-an ka libo	singkwénta mil
100,000	napulò ka laksà, usá ka gatós ka líbo	siyén mil, siyénto mil
1,000,000	usá ka yukót	milyón
1,000,000,000	usá ka wakát	bilyón

See also

- Boholano dialect
- Cebuano grammar
- Cebuano literature
- Cebuano people
- Languages of the Philippines

Notes

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External links

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